

BROAD POLICY OF ANNEXATION

Extend City Lines to Protect Public Interests.

BELT LINE CASE IS DISCUSSED

Special Committee of Seven to Consider All Details of Problem and to Prepare Report Regarding Suburbs Asking to Be Admitted.

Favoring a broad general policy of annexation of suburban territory to the city, the Council Committee on Ordinances, Charter and Reform last night, after hearing from representatives of a number of suburban sections, recommended to the Council the appointment of a special committee, to consist of four Councilmen and three Aldermen, to take up the whole question and prepare a plan for extension of the city's boundaries. From the statements of those heard last night, it appeared that most, if not all, of the thickly settled sections outside of the city were anxious to come in to get the benefits of police and fire protection and other city improvements.

Time Hike for Action.
Mr. Pollock, of the committee, stated after hearing several representatives of suburban communities that it was evident that the time had come for decisive action—indeed, he had favored a northward extension to include Highland Park and Barton Heights in the annexation of 1910, and was still of the opinion that they should be in the city. But it was evident that the Ordinance Committee, with all of the other duties imposed upon it at this time, could not give the study which the problem would require. It was better, he held, to have a special committee, to which the entire matter, including all pending bills, could be referred, which committee could sit daily, if necessary, hear all parties, view the ground, and report as speedily as possible. Figures were to be compiled, estimates to be made, and an exhaustive study to be given to the problem from many points of view, including taxable values, expenditures, present assets of suburban communities, improvement and maintenance charges, all of which would have to be figured out, as well as population figures, taxable values, and other estimates. He thought the work should be done as a whole—a complete new line drawn around the city in a comprehensive scale, taking in all the suburban sections suitable for annexation at this time, and in this view the committee concurred, several members agreeing that there should be no piecemeal handling of so important a problem.

Mr. Pollock's motion with the recommendation that a special committee be named to go fully into the question of annexation and to report a general plan of boundary enlargement was adopted unanimously.

Highland Park Ready.
E. M. McClure, chairman of the Highland Park Committee, and also chairman of a general Northside committee representing Highland Park, Battery Court, Barton Heights and adjacent communities, presented the claims of his section generally, and of Highland Park in particular. Of that township, now knocking at the gates of Richmond for admission, he pointed out that its people are a part and parcel of the population of Richmond, doing business in the city, and as much interested as any people in the city's welfare; that its outmost bounds were but eighteen minutes' ride from the city center, and that other points in the corporate limits from the city's center; that it had now a population of 3,500, and was rapidly developing; that the township owns a public park of seven acres, a town hall building, two fire houses, with certain apparatus, and a miles of main system, including sewer system, valued at \$25,000; its high school building, at \$45,000, and the township has already five and one-half miles of concrete sidewalks, and assessed values of \$950,000, assessed on a 40 per cent basis, and with a city and township tax rate of \$1.50, against the city tax rate in Richmond, city and State of \$1.75. The township has liabilities of \$139,000 in bonds, paying 5 and 5 1/2 per cent. It desires in coming into the city to secure police protection, better fire protection, representation in the City Council, improvement of its water supply, gas, street repairs to its streets, enlargement to its school building and the planting of trees on its streets. The people, he said, were most reasonable and would acquiesce in any proper terms for annexation.

Present Approaches Disgraceful.
Speaking generally of the matter of annexation, Mr. McClure said that the present approaches to the city from its suburbs are disgraceful, being ill-kept and leading through undesirable sections.

W. T. Dabney presented resolutions of the Chamber of Commerce favoring a general policy of annexation.

Julian Gunn, representing certain interests west of the present city limits, spoke of the necessity of the city's controlling the Belt Line Railroad and the improvements in connection therewith. He told of the time when Belvidere Street was the western city line, and suggested how its roadway had been hampered by its westward growth had unsightly overhead bridges been erected there over the railway tracks, as is now proposed for the Belt Line. He urged the city to adopt a policy of taking in suburban sections before they are subdivided, so as to control the laying off of streets.

With no supervision or inspection of sanitary regulations, he said, houses were

EUROPE MOURNS DEATH OF PRINCE

Luitpold, Ruler of Bavaria, Dies at Age of 91.

DEEPLY LOVED BY HIS PEOPLE

He Ruled as Result of Insanity of Two Brothers, Kings Ludwig II. and Otto—Heart Will Be Embalmed and Sent to Shrine of Virgin Mary.

Munich, Bavaria, December 12.—Luitpold, Prince Regent of Bavaria, died here to-day. He was ninety-one years old.

The prince regent had been in failing health for several months, and his death was not unexpected.

The immediate cause of Prince Luitpold's death was bronchial catarrh, which was aggravated by the feebleness of old age. He passed away before his eldest son, Prince Ludwig, could reach his side from his estates in Styria, whence he had departed December 5 for Munich when he read of his father's critical condition.

Prince Luitpold had been compelled to cancel all public engagements for some time, but he insisted until the last moment on receiving the Bavarian Cabinet ministers and his personal suite.

The death of the aged prince has caused deep and sincere grief throughout Europe.

Prince Luitpold was the oldest ruling prince in Europe in point of years. He was born March 12, 1821. Prince Luitpold became regent in June 1886. Emperor William telegraphed to-day that he would attend the funeral of the late Prince Regent Luitpold, the date of which has not yet been fixed.

In accordance with Luitpold's wishes, his heart is to be embalmed separately, inclosed in a silver case and taken to Albstadt, in Bavaria, where the shrine of the Virgin Mary is visited by thousands of pilgrims every year. The Bavarian troops have taken the oath of allegiance to Prince Ludwig.

Succeeds Insane Brothers.
Luitpold had lived a long and useful life as a great German military leader. He was called upon in 1886 to take the throne of Bavaria, the second largest state in the German Empire. His call to the regency was the result of the insanity of King Ludwig II. and his brother, King Otto.

Luitpold had devoted himself entirely to his military duties, and was unfamiliar with court life, but he was highly regarded in the courts of Europe, and he took up his new duties conscientiously and with painstaking endeavor. He quickly won a firm place in the hearts of his people, who became accustomed to calling him "King," although this was not at all to the liking of the old-fashioned prince. "No, I am not your King," he frequently remarked, with a military man's gruff show of petulance; "I am only the regent."

Like his friend, the Emperor Franz Joseph, Luitpold cared not a fig for the trappings of his high position. His mode of life was plain. He rarely, even in his later years, departed from his habit of rising before sunup, and an ice-cold bath always preceded his breakfast of strong coffee and "peasants' rolls." After breakfast his long-stemmed, porcelain-bowled cigar pipe was charged and lighted, and, except at meal times, it was rarely allowed to leave his lips during the day.

His day's program was always the same. At 8 he devoted an hour to business and then took a long drive and paid calls, which were in most cases unannounced. Returning to the castle at 11, he received the state secretaries, afterward taking a second and generally very hearty breakfast.

Avoided Functions and Theatres.
Further state business occupied him until his 2 o'clock luncheon, which was followed by a short nap. Then came a walk in the park or a drive to Nymphenburg, where he would often take another cold bath. Supper almost invariably consisted of sausage, cheese and beer, followed by the inevitable pipe, an animated chat and bed by 11. The prince always indulged in a stout Havana cigar in bed before sleeping.

Luitpold attended attendance at evening festivities and the theatre. He frequently explained with a smile that he did not care to deprive himself of his pipe during the time such functions occupied.

Hunting was a passion with the prince. He gave it every hour of his spare time, journeying all over his kingdom in search of various kinds of game. The hunt that pleased him most, however, was that of the chamois, in the Perchtoldsdorf Mountains. While out shooting, Luitpold gave

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Housekeepers' League Retails 2,000,000 Eggs

Philadelphia, December 12.—More than 2,000,000 eggs were retailed at 24 cents a dozen by the Housekeepers' League to-day in the campaign to reduce the price of living, started here yesterday. The president of the league, Mrs. Derr, to-night issued a call for additional volunteers to aid in selling the eggs and for more automobiles to distribute them, that still a larger quantity might be disposed of to-morrow.

She says the supply practically is inexhaustible, and she proposes to "continue the campaign until the retail dealers who have been maintaining high prices have been taught a thorough lesson."

Retailers made a general reduction in their charges for storage eggs to-day, but few were as low as the prices set by the Housekeepers' League.

HOUSE WILL CLOSE CASE TO-MORROW

End of Archbald Impeachment Trial Is in Sight.

DEFENSE WILL TAKE NEXT WEEK

Senate Sits Monday for Beginning of Evidence in Favor of Accused Jurist of Commerce Court—Witness Tells of Deal in Coal Lands.

Washington, December 12.—The Senate to-day adopted an order for closing by Saturday testimony in chief against Judge Robert W. Archbald, of the Commerce Court, on trial for alleged misbehavior and misdemeanors in office. Monday at 1:30 P. M. was set for the beginning of testimony for the defense. Attorneys for Judge Archbald expressed the hope that they would complete their testimony next week.

These orders resulted from the statement by Representative Clayton, chairman of the House managers, that he desired all the House witnesses to be present to-morrow, when the managers might conclude. All the witnesses of the day had previously testified before the House Judiciary Committee with the exception of James R. Dainty, of Scranton. Dainty testified that upon going to see Judge Archbald at the judge's request about the Everhardt interests in coal lands, he remarked to the judge that he would be obliged to him if he spoke to the Lehigh Valley Coal Company officials about a lease of the land. He declared he did not expect Judge Archbald to do anything about his request and that the judge had not told him of going to see General Manager S. D. Warringer, of the coal company, in regard to the matter.

Mr. Warringer testified earlier in the day that Judge Archbald came to him to inquire if his company desired to purchase the interest of the Everhardt heirs in certain coal lands. He insisted that although the proposed Dainty lease was mentioned as the judge was leaving, the two matters had no connection.

Mr. Dainty's adjournment John Henry Jones was called to tell of the charge based on Attorney C. H. von Storch discounting a \$500 note payable to Judge Archbald.

For Ohio River Improvement.
Washington, December 12.—The War Department to-day recommended to Congress that to complete the Ohio River improvement projects within Ohio and West Virginia would ultimately require \$11,117,291, yet to complete there should be annual cash appropriations of \$5,000,000 until 1917, with diminished annual appropriations thereafter.

Restrict to Two Terms.
Washington, December 12.—Representative Barthold, of Missouri, Republican, to-day introduced a joint resolution to provide for a constitutional amendment to restrict presidential tenure to two terms of four years each, or approximately two terms, with ineligibility for re-election thereafter.

Objects to Long Recess.
Washington, December 12.—The Senate will not adopt without revision the House resolution for the adjournment for two weeks from December 19 to January 1, 1913. La Follette objected to the adoption of the favorable report of the committee, and moved to adjourn.

The motion prevailed, and the subject went over until to-morrow.

Senator La Follette said privately that he considered the time fixed for the recess to be too extended, in view of the crowded condition of the business.

Post-Office Report Presented.
Washington, December 12.—The Post-Office appropriation bill, aggregating \$278,487,741, including \$753,000 for the parcels post and \$25,000 for the parcels post commission, was reported to the House to-day. The total is a decrease of \$2,501,727 from last year's estimate.

The Post-Office Department submitted increased estimates, partly attributable to the expenses of the parcels post and to the postal savings bank. The estimate was reduced by the committee on the ground that the estimates as to these projects are largely speculative at this time.

Despite the Postmaster-General's report of a small surplus for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1911, the Post-Office Committee reported that there was a deficiency of about \$26,000 instead of a surplus of \$2,500 for that year. Similarly, according to the committee, the accounts chargeable to this year may make a change in the Postmaster-General's audited deficit of \$1,785,822 for the fiscal year 1912.

To Shorten Hours of Labor.
Washington, December 12.—A bill providing for an eight-hour workday and a six-day week for women employed in factories in the District of Columbia was introduced to-day by Senator La Follette. The measure would prohibit any woman under eighteen years from being permitted to work before 7 o'clock in the morning or after 6 o'clock in the evening.

Suspect Is Arrested.
Mobile, Ala., December 12.—Edgar Hooks, aged thirty-five, of Birmingham, was arrested here to-day in connection with the mysterious disappearance of a woman in the District of Columbia. The woman, Mrs. D. D. Hooks, was strangled by her parents at a picnic near Opelousas several months ago, and rewards aggregating \$5,000 were offered for his safe return. It was generally believed that he was kidnapped, although the theory that he had been drowned was also advanced. A view of the fact that the picnic was held near a lake.

They Threatened Life of President-Elect Wilson



The three mountaineers who were arrested for threatening the life of President-Elect Wilson. From left to right, they are: Seeley Davenport, Jacob Dunn and Warren Dunn.

RULES COVERING PARCELS SYSTEM
Hitchcock Makes Public Regulations, Which Go Into Effect January 1.

EVERY POST-OFFICE AFFECTED

Precautions Will Be Taken to Move Mails With Usual Dispatch.

Washington, December 12.—Regulations to cover workings of the new parcels post system, which is to go into operation January 1, next, were made public by Postmaster-General Hitchcock to-day. The new system will be effective throughout the entire postal service at the same time, and will affect every post-office, city and rural and railway mail transportation route in the country. Every precaution will be taken by the post-offices to have the mails moved with the usual dispatch, and all postmasters, superintendents and inspectors have been directed thoroughly to familiarize themselves and their subordinates with every phase of the new system.

The regulations provide that packages of merchandise, including farm and factory products, (but not books and printed matter) of almost every description up to eleven pounds in weight and measuring as much as six feet in length and girth combined, except those calculated to do injury to the mails in transit, may be mailed at any post-office for delivery to any address in the country. Delivery will be made to the homes of people living on rural and star routes as well, and those living in cities and towns where there is delivery by carriers. Where there is at present no delivery by carrier the parcels will go to the post-offices as in the case with ordinary mail.

The postage rate for the zone—that is, within distances not exceeding fifty miles, will be 5 cents for the first pound and 3 cents for each additional pound. Rates increase for each excessive one of the eight zones into which the country is divided. The maximum rate being 12 cents a pound, which will carry a parcel across the Continent, or even to Alaska and the Philippines. For a fee of 10 cents a parcel may be insured, and if the parcel is lost in the mails an indemnity to the amount of its value, not to exceed \$50, will be paid to the sender.

The law provides for the use of distinctive postage stamps, and there is now being distributed to postmasters for use in the parcel post system a set of stamps of twelve denominations. Parcel post maps, with accompanying guides, are to be sold to the public at their cost, 12 cents, through the chief clerk of the Post-Office Department.

OPONENT FAILS TO WIN
Place Refused to Democrat on Charge That He, Too, Is Guilty.

Washington, December 12.—Representative Charles C. Bowman, of the Eleventh Pennsylvania District, was unseated by the House to-day by the passage, 153 to 118, of a resolution declaring that corrupt practices had been used in his election in 1910. At the same time the House refused to seat George R. McLean, his Democratic opponent. It was charged on the floor that he had been guilty of the same practices as were alleged against Bowman.

The seat in the Eleventh District will be vacant until March 4, when it will be filled by John J. Casey, a Democrat elected in November.

The fight over the case on the floor was enlivened by a bitter passage between Representative A. Mitchell Palmer and John R. Farr, both of Pennsylvania. Mr. Palmer had referred to the charge that the influence of the Lackawanna, Lackawanna and Western Railroad had been used for Bowman.

"The gentleman must not forget the efforts which that corporation, through its officials made for him at his solicitation," observed Mr. Farr, as he mentioned that Mr. Palmer was a local attorney for the railroad in Pennsylvania. Mr. Palmer replied that he was a local counsel for the Lackawanna, but declared that any statement that he had ever solicited the aid of any corporation for himself or any one else was a "wilful, deliberate and malicious falsehood. He demanded that Farr either apologize or prove his charge to the House."

The incident was ended by Representative Heflin making a point of order and "Uncle Joe" Cannon counseling Representative Farr to sit down.

LAST DINNER TO CABINET
Taft Entertains Members of His Official Household.

Washington, December 12.—The last formal presidential dinner of the Taft administration to the Cabinet was given at the White House to-night. Invited to dine with the President and Mrs. Taft, in addition to the Cabinet officers and their wives, were former Vice-President and Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks, a number of Senators and Representatives, the Secretary to the President and Mrs. Hill, and Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Carnegie, Mr. and Mrs. William Nelson Cromwell, Mr. and Mrs. Corbin Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. Henry W. Taft, Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Lewisohn, and Otto Bannard, of New York.

Alleged Swindler Caught.
New Orleans, Dec. 12.—Charles J. Walker, who was arrested here last night as a suspicious character, was declared by the police to-day to be tapping a swindling scheme, in which E. S. Sidbury and A. C. Towell, of Wilmington, N. C., were recently relieved of \$25,000.

WILSON MAY FACE BLACKMAILERS

United States Commissioner Summons President-Elect to Appear in Court.

Washington, December 12.—Herman Sternberg, a seventeen-year-old boy, who is alleged to have declared that he was going over to New Jersey and shoot President-Elect Wilson, was arrested here this evening and held without bail. A loaded revolver was found in his pocket.

The youth was standing in front of a police station shivering in the cold when a detective questioned him.

"This is not a fit country to live in," he declared, according to the detective. "It's no place for me to work. I cannot go back to Russia, so I would rather go to jail, but I would like to shoot Wilson and my boss and all the judges first."

The detective searched him and took a revolver away, and arrested him for violating the law against carrying dangerous weapons.

In court a fruit dealer, who formerly employed the lad, appeared as a witness, and swore to threats the boy had made to "kill Wilson," which led to his discharge. In court the boy admitted making the threats, and was held without bail.

Boy Threatens to Shoot President-Elect Wilson
New York, December 12.—President-Elect Woodrow Wilson may face in court here next Tuesday the three men accused of threatening his life. A subpoena was issued by a United States commissioner late to-day for the President-elect's appearance, and to make this possible, he postponed examination of the alleged blackmailers from Monday to Tuesday, to which time it has reached New York from Bermuda.

The letters which Warren Dunn, Jacob Dunn and Seely Davenport, who were arrested Tuesday night, are alleged to have addressed to Governor Wilson at Trenton were opened by Joseph P. Tumulty, the Governor's secretary to-day. In case his testimony as to receipt of the letters is accepted as sufficient proof, Governor Wilson may not be required to testify.

The issuance of the subpoenas was described by Commissioner Stockton as a mere formality, but the commissioner hoped the President-elect would appear.

The threats in the letters were in demand of \$5,000 or life, and one of them reminded Governor Wilson of the fate of McKinley and the attempt to kill Colonel Roosevelt. The specific charge on which the three men are held at present is guileless of the mails. Jacob Dunn is the alleged author of the letters. All of the men have been known in the Morris County region for a number of years. Neighbors say they were an "apparently harmless sort."

Federal authorities intimated to-day that they had doubt of being able to hold the trio. The main evidence is a similarity between the handwriting in the letters and that of Jacob Dunn.

ORGAN RECITAL
Travers Memorial Instrument Shows Rare Sweetness of Tone.

An organ recital was given last night in the Sunday school room of St. James Episcopal Church, at Birch and Franklin Streets, by Louis E. Weitzel, assisted by Norman Call, on the Travers memorial organ, presented to St. James Sunday school by S. W. Travers as a memorial to the late Mrs. Travers.

The organ has rare sweetness of tone and amply sufficient volume for the room in which it is placed, and is well equipped with all the modern mechanical accessories. As soon as the large four-manual organ is installed in the church, which is still under construction, the Sunday school organ will be electrically connected with it, so that the latter can be played from the choir manual of the larger organ.

IN NEW BUILDING.
The editorial and reportorial staff of The Times-Dispatch, as well as the business, advertising, circulation and auditing departments, have moved into the new Times-Dispatch Building.

Elevators are in operation day and night.

Call Monroe 1.

MAPPING DEVIOUS PATHS OF FINANCE

Investigators Traverse Stock Exchange Highways and Byways.

THEY HEAR OF OLD FEUD ON STREET

Struggle Between Two Exchanges Is Told on Witness Stand—Day's Examination Bristles With Technical Discussions and Involved Digressions.

Washington, December 12.—The highways and byways of finance, as traversed by operators on the New York Stock Exchange, were mapped out before the House Banking and Currency Committee to-day in its money trust inquiry. Frank K. Sturgis, of the brokerage firm of Strong, Sturgis & Co., former president and member of the board of governors of the Stock Exchange, told the committee at length about the ways of "the Street."

The examination of Mr. Sturgis by Samuel Undermyer, counsel for the committee, bristled with technical discussions and involved digressions. Mr. Sturgis at times insisted on lengthy explanations in answering questions, and once flatly declined to answer. His counsel, John G. Milburn, interferred to preserve the calm dignity of the occasion.

The testimony of Mr. Sturgis brought out that the membership of the stock exchange has not been increased since 1880, when it was fixed at 1,100. Since then the business done and the securities listed on the exchange have increased about fifty times over.

Increase Unnecessary.
Mr. Sturgis declared an increase in membership was unnecessary, for the present membership was well able to handle the public's business. In a dozen recent failures, Mr. Sturgis admitted, stock exchange houses had carried with them stock owned in part by their customers, but hypothecated by the brokers for more than the real ownership of the broker. In such cases the proceeds of the sale of the bankrupt brokers' seat on the exchange goes, it was explained, not to its customers, but to its creditors inside the exchange. Mr. Sturgis thought this was fair and just, as it was a regulation subscribed to by the members in the exchange and recognized by the public.

Stock exchange brokers usually use the stock owned in part by their customers as collateral to support their own loans, Mr. Sturgis said, rehypothecating the securities for a greater amount than is represented by the amount of the customer's stock. He added that the governors of the exchange would welcome any suggestion that would put a stop to the practice. He disagreed with a scheme proposed by Mr. Undermyer that would force brokers to mark on "loan envelopes" containing their collateral the amount for which the customer's stock was security by the broker, that the bank might make its loan to the broker on that basis. This scheme, Mr. Sturgis contended, would entail an almost prohibitive amount of bookkeeping.

Mr. Sturgis, through a grilling, detailed examination, insisted that the stock exchange would not prevent manipulation of the market by pools and syndicates. He said they could not go behind a transaction to discover a buyer's or seller's motives.

Argument Is Spritely.
On this point Mr. Sturgis and counsel for the committee had a spirited argument.

Is it legal for a member of the exchange to give an order to sell a certain amount of stock to one broker and an order to buy the same amount of the same stock to another broker?" asked Mr. Undermyer.

"So long as there is no collusion and the commissions are paid, it is not illegitimate," said Mr. Sturgis. "The important point is that the brokers' commission be paid," asked the lawyer.

"Yes."

"You know that the object of that sort of transaction is to raise or depress the price of the stock?"

"The object is to create an active market, you mean?"

"Yes."

Mr. Undermyer sought in vain to get from Mr. Sturgis his view of the position of the trading public in such a transaction with the stock at a fictitious figure, and finally objected to the form of the witness's answers.

"You are asking me a moral question, and I'm answering a stock exchange question," said Mr. Sturgis with a smile, and the committee laughed. The witness insisted that these transactions were beyond the power of the exchange for disciplining so long as the commissions were paid. The relations of the New York exchange and the Consolidated Exchange came in for a share of Mr. Sturgis' attention after the examination of half a dozen members of the Consolidated Exchange, who declared that the stock exchange rules forbid its members to do business with Consolidated brokers or any one connected with the Consolidated. Mr. Sturgis asked to be allowed to make a statement on this point. He said that the Consolidated had always been a competitor of the stock exchange, and that sometimes the feeling of rivalry grew bitter. He went on to say that in 1909 the stock exchange endeavored to force the Western Union Telegraph Company to withdraw from the Consolidated Exchange two stock tickers over which the Western Union was delivering New York Stock Exchange quotations. The Consolidated lost the matter in court and retained the tickers.

Sought Self-Protection.
"Then the rule was passed forbidding stock exchange members to do